LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

"THE MINISTRY OF THE BEAUTIFUL"

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin : Popular instruction is getting to be of the period tetic order. So much are we engrossed with the offices of life, both young and old, we have little time to spare for the consecutive pursuit of knowledge of any nort except what bears directly upon our profit in business or position in so ciety, and thus a necessity seems to be imposed of gatherirg up at second hand what can be imparted by the few who will assume the office of thinking for others.

Lectures have taken the place of systematic study; the reading of voluminous authors is for the most part superseded. Newspapers, a few popular magazines, (not much encumbered with articles that would task the reader with thought, and betwee constitute the aliment of the fashionable literary world: and to a considerable class who have not the means of gratifying a more grave taste are the chief and almost or ly sources of knowledge.

Such being the state of things, the impression which these lectures are calculated to produce becomes a matter of publie interest and calls for a closer scrutiny than would be due to them if there was no higher aim than mere popular

entertainment. The discourse of the Rev Mr. Beecher on " The Manustry of the Beautiful" is of a graver character than most of the lee tures with which Brooklyn audiences have been favored the tures with which Brooklyn audiences have been favored the present searen, and indeed has been claborated with reference to a higher moral aim. Whether the views of the fecturer are calculated to make a sound impression upon the public mind admits of serious question, though not necessarily impugning his sincerity and charitable intent. I cannot help thinking that there is a fallacy in the premises assumed by him which impairs the whole theory which he has developed with so much affluence of illustration.

Is the cultivation of intellectual taste necessarily a moral

discipline? That it tends in a certain degree to the softening of the austerities of our nature, and so to make our social intercourse more refined; that it tends to increase our sources of enjoyment, cannot reasonably be denied. But to what extent such social refinements, the increased deli-

to what extent such social refinements, the increased deli-cacy of sensation, and multiplication of our means of en-joyment, have power for the elevation of our moral pature, may seimit of much diversity of opinion. One thing is certain, that a fine tasts in the arts may exist without religious sentiment, without a high moral tone, and even without a generous fellow-feeling.

If critical tests in painting or music is enough to insura a high moral development, then the Italians ought to be the most moral people in the world. Nowhere is there to be found more elegance in social life, more delicate sus-ceptibility to all that can contribute to the pleasures of rense, more nice discriminations of the beauties of art than in Paris. But who would seriously commend to us the Parisian character as worthy of imitation in a religious or moral aspect.

moral a-pect.

The highest development of human genius in sculpture, architecture, and kindred arts was in a city where there were but 21,000 free citizens and 400,000 slaves; in which there was not a hospital for the relief of the sick, nor an asylum for orphans, nor a school for the education of the root. Schools there were for the sous of the rich taught asylam for erphans, nor a school for the education of the poor. Schools there were for the sons of the rich, taught by celebrated philosophers; but all the learning of these schools was without a germ of philanthropy; it was selfish, vain-glorious, without useful result. The Athenion people, with the finest literary and agtistic taste of which nistory has record, was nevertheless corrupt, and ages of degradation have been the legitimate effects of social depravity that was cotemporaneous with this most splendid acmo of the arts.

It is for from my purpose to insist that literature and

It is far from my purpose to insist that literature and the arts are therefore corrupting. But it may be justly deduced that they have no intrinsic power for the fostering of the moral tone of feeling which is the source of all improvement in the condition of human society.

The application of the vale is this: The primary object of education should be moral culture. All else is but incidental. Intellectual accomplishment, a just discrimination of what is beautiful in art or nature, are fitted to adorn the mind which is endowed with something better, but in themselves are unproductive of that without which all other things are valueless. Did Milton justly assume that they might belong to fallen natures in whom the love of good had become extinct, or was it a mere postic license?

What, then, is the basis for the theory that cultivation of taste in respect to material things loss is necessarily to the elevation of our moral nature? That it is educational, and by a direct process the one results in the other? With the superaddition of moral culture to sensous refinement, there is more completeness of character—but the latter is but the ornament of the former, not its basis, and in itself has no more tendency to produce it than two Atter is but the ornament of the former, not its basis, and in itself has no more tendency to produce it than two parallel lines have to come together. The idea that refinement of taste, as to sensible things, is by natural sequence the process to achieve a higher refinement, ending finally in the love of the good, seems to be fallacious. Do we not sometimes see a high order of taste in painting, sculpture, architecture, and the like, even a development of secial "agreement," while there is an utter absence of generous sentiment, of the self-denying spirit that would curtail itself of any one of its sensual enjoyments for the benefit of a fellow belong? I should be sorry if our comeinseurs of art were necessarily to be our moral partierns. There are, indeed, many in whom artistic accomplishments are gracefully combined with other nobler qualities, but how many are there whose meanness or profigney make a disgraceful contrast with these very cudowments that are supposed to contain in them the germs of all moral excellence.

The Court of Charles II was as noted for fine taste in

The Court of Charles II was as noted for fine taste in The Court of Charles II was as noted for fine taste in the arts as for indecency of manners, and I will venture to say that there were many among the courtiers of that day whose names are now associated only with scandal, and whose writings have been found unworthy of being pre-served in a purer age, the once celebrated, who were more critical in architecture and painting, than any of us can as-pire to be, who have graver avecations to engress our minds.

critical in architecture and painting, than any of us can aspire to be, who have graver avecations to engross our minds

But the theory in question, as is the case with all unsound hypotheses, involves other and scrious errors. "The lavish expenditure of money" (says the lecturer) "in "decorating our houses, though looked upon by some as "wasteful extravagance, may nevertheless, do good by premoting a taste—a love of the beautiful—among the people." Following out this idea he maintains expensiveness in houses, pictures, farmiture, dress, &c., to be a moral employment of a man's wealth, inasmuch as these elegancies and havaries tend to promote good taste, and that elevate the ignorant, and that a Christian has a right to determine how much of his means he will employ derectly in the way above mentioned, and how much indirectly by stablishing institutions of learning or charity.

The most obnoxions feature of this singular dogma is the firstering unction which it enables the rich to apply to beir censciences. What matters it how utterly devoid hey may be of sympathy for the destinate? They may devote themselves to selfish gratification—may accumulate the costly inxuries of art, while they shut their hearts to every appeal of human suffering, and yet enjoy an envisible complacency in the consciousness of having discharged their duty by contributing to elevate the laste of the ignorant. The sickly mother and her feanishing children may indeed pine in hopeless poverty; the uncarted for children of the poor may grow up in debasing associations which shall lead to sin and rain. The charity which would provide for them is "indirect." The man of laste may use his riches in a more direct way by exhibiting his splendid mantion and costly conservatory, for the education of houseless wanderers who are permitted to look, at a respectful distance, upon these specimens of art.

I had supposed that it was a chief office of the clergy to rebuke worldly pride, nor has there ever been a time when stern admonition was more demanded

rect line of duty.

lirect line of duty.

I have in common with others, some taste for fine architecture, but I hope never to see it a sanction for lavish expenditure by individuals. A public building may properly be a costly structure, but by this I would designate only what is erected at public expense. I cannot help thinking the should be otherwise with charches which are paid for by individual contributions. If an edifice is wanted merely for the education of the taste of the ignorant, let it be constructed at public expense; but in this country of many sects it is more consonant with the office of a Christian minister to check rather than in any degree to promote the inordinate expense which has become an imperious fashion among us, and an oppressive tax upon a part of the community who can illy afford it.

But whatever can be said for the churches, the regal splendor of private mansions is bare of all excuse in this enlightened. Christian age, when the obligations of chartity are so fully recognized, and such ample facilities are enaished for fulfilling those obligations. Even the poor 'vey of an improvement of the taste of the common poor. I baseless, while the meral influence is subversive cople. malities of our nature. Ostentation of riches, the best 'narchitecture, equipage, or a crowd of slavitether it be. "oductive only of resentful faciling in the harvitors, is p. "unnot hope to attain to such luxuries, inds of those who. "as been lost, and they have bestless all independence." Otherston of the latter wanter. The greater the interva, between the real and the unavailing to be the sign of the edition of the latter was core, the greater will be the discontent of the latter wanter of the interval of the latter was core, until the unavailing complaints of the weaker will be lost in tame submission, while the bolder few will staliate upon society with lawless violence for all their rongs.

The question was asked in the conclusion of the lecture, the content of the lecture, will be lost in tame submission, while the bolder f I have in common with others, some taste for fine archi-

The question was asked in the conclusion of the lecture. The question was asked in the conclusion of the lecture. What shall the poor man do with empty hands for the embeds as the conclusion of the earth and the satisfaction of his instinct reliable of the conclusion. The answer betrays the fallacy of the whole theory by which the sensual part of our nature is elevated into such undue prominence. "He may use is elevated into such undue prominence. "He may wander out from the arid city to the scenery of nature; he may return to the home of his youth to embellish it; the decaying church may be repaired, the school-house purged with fire for another to arise, like a phenix, from the ashes."

Who does not perceive at once that in all this figurative linearisation of enjoyment, wealth after all is the essential constituent. Without it how is one's native village to prow into a modern style of beauty? Who, without lefts. stion was asked in the conclusion of the lecture,

ure and independence of the world, can leave his daily task

to indulge in rural sentiment?

It seems to me that a more practicable scheme of enjoyment for the hambler class of so taty is demanded. From a lecturer of the ability that Mr. Bescheme is asknowledged to possess, we might look for something batter than such fantastic shadows that would only delede those to whom they are economended, unless there could be an perade of the touch of Midas. Wealth alone could convert these far off visions into reality.

But far better than this would be the recognition of the common rights of humanity and by moral calcurations. indulge in rural sentiment ?

common rights of humanity and by moral culture to educe the hindly feelings of our nature under the influence of which a common brotherhead should be at nowledge and all classes of men should come into a fraternal rela-tion ballowed by the spirit of Christian charity. A. H. D.

MORE OF THE BALL AND SAFE SWINDLERS s the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: In last Saturday's Thindha I saw an account of the manner in which two countrymen, one of them from Northern Ohio, and the other from Western New-York, were robbed of the nice little sum of \$330 by a couple of

swindlers with a Bail or Safe Being myself a native of the Buckeye State—a State which sends more men to New York on business than any other Western State, and of course, with some of them. their mothers cannot know that they are out-I am almost every day informed of some imposition upon my uninitiated friends by those "mercurial gentlemen" for whom this Gotham is so justly famed. Comparatively few of these daily robberies come to the notice of New York Editors, or if so, they have not room in their columns but for the most flagrant cases. The impositions, however, of these same accoundrels, as I have good reason for supposing, who are described in your issue of last Saturday, have been so often related to me that I hope you will not described.

same scoundrels, as I have good reason for supposing, who are described in your issue of last Saturday, have been so often related to me that I hope you will not deem it as worthy to guard the public against them a second time by the publication of this letter.

Whether there are more than two of these "Short Boys" who are imposing and actually robbing raw countrymen of their last faithing by this particular species of villainy of course I am unable to say. But there are at least two who have, in cooperation, carried on this nefarious business with no small success. All of the "fast young more of course accessed like centilemen. the "fast young men of course appear like gentlemen, but when their arts are attempted the initiated will gen-erally very easily detect them. These two raffians, how-ever, not only appear like gentlemen, but are uncommon-ly successful in impressing strangers with a sense of their

enesty.

I first heard of them last summer through my brother, residing in Ohio, and then on a visit to this City. In a lefter to me he mentioned their attempt to make him their

lefter to me be mentioned their attempt to make him their victim in these words:

"While in the Crystal Palace, a gentlemanly appearing man rather young, very carelessly introduced a conversation with me respecting the merits of certain articles which we were inspecting; commented up in the extremal warmth of the weather; inquired where I was from: said he was from St. Louis, a stranger there, and half dying with thirst; wished I would go below and show him the values. See saloons, &c.

"When this was done he asked me to take a glass of

with thirst, we held I would go below and show him the sulcone, &c.

"When this was done he asked me to take a glass of lemonade with him: urged the matter, and I drank; asked if I was going out soon: I told him that I was, and was going to the Metropolitan Hali to attend the World's Temperance Convention: he said he would go to.

"When out, he wanted very much to view the Croton Reservoir. As I thought we should have time, and having an inclination to examine that work, I sequiesced, and we went around to the east side. As the weather was very hot, I was easily persuaded to walk into the shady retreat of the Maze Garden, and proceeded to a desert ed restaurant in the center. Seeing 'Sherby' on the door, he inquired: 'Sherby, Sherby, what the d—l is that? Let's sit down, and when some one comes in we will call for ice cream.' In a few moments a man came up, made some inquiries, and said he had a model for a provision safe; wished to know where he could git easting done; said no one could open it unless shown. We examined the model and tried to open it. The inventor being called aside a moment, my friend succeeded in opening the safe, and found within a bit of paper, which I took. The ball was shut, and when the man returned a bet was proposed that there was paper within. To complete this I must lay down \$50 with my friend. I then told him that he was a reque, and had 'foeled away his time and lemonade.' I will not take up space by menioning other more success ful attempts of those swindlers with their petent safe, which have accidentally come to my knowledge. Strangers should understand that honest men in New York, whether residents here or here on business, have not the leisure to show those with whom they are not acquainted the sights about the City and its suburbs. Those who of for such services should be suspected, and especially where money is required in their transactions, however plausible their demands may seem, set them down as "fast men"—too fast for you to deal with.

A Falend to take the sale of ta

FOUL AIR AND VENTILATION.

FOUL AIR AND VENTILATION.

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune.

Sin: Every publication intended to arrest the attention of the people to the subject of the ventilation of their houses I buil with satisfaction, as I believe it to stand in the frent rank of importance in all matters relating to the preservation of health. Of all the causes of disease, no single one is so potential and universal as impace air, and therefore cannot receive too much attention. Hence I was pleased to see two recent communications on this topic from Wm. A. Alcott, the last in your paper of the 20th inst., both dispensing, in general, correct views on the subject.

But both those articles contain a serious error, which But both those articles contain a serious error, which, if allowed to stand uncorrected, will serve as false guides to those not familiar with the point, and will certainly lead in a wrong direction for relief from the evils of foul air. The error I allude to is in reference to what he very property calls, in his last article, "the most deadly for we have "to centend with in our rooms—carbonic acid gas;" of which he says inviher, that being heavier than common sir—unless there is much agitation or a very strong upward current—it remains commingled with the atmosphere or underloys it at the bottom of the room till gradually drawn toward the fire place and jorced up the chamney. The principal error is contained in the words I have italicised.

I pass over the evident inconsistency of the two ideas expressed is the above paragraph, that the heavier gases either commingle with, or underlay the atmospheric air, (very loose thinking and writing.) and go at once to the latter idea, from which a wrong practical inference is

drawn.

Dr. Alcott appears to believe that carbonic acid gas is Dr. Alcott appears to believe that carbonic acid gas is not, in our apartments, difinsed equally through the general atmosphere, but settles toward the floor, and that it is not best, therefore, to ventilate from the top of the room. Now, it this were true, the fireplace, or even a common stove, would suffice to carry off all of this "deadliest foe," and no other ventilation would be needed. But it is untrue, as every student of chemistry knows. These gases are controlled by forces, wholly independent of their specific gravities, and by which they are made to form equal mixtures, on the same principle as liquids of different specific gravities—such as alcohol and water—or even as solids and liquids, such as sugar and water, dissolve each other, and form homeogeneous solutions.

cific gravines—such as account and water, dissolve each other, and liquids, such as sugar and water, dissolve each other, and form homogeneous solutions.

In further illustration of this law, o knowledge of which is escential to the project understanding of the most efficient mode of ventilation, permit me to make an extract from my own work on the "Uses and Abuses of Air:"

The physical law which effects this equal mixture, or, as it is called, 'mutual diffusion of gases, has lately been fully investigated, and is no less simple and beautiful than important. Mr. Delton ascertained that each gas was a versum for another, thus making an equal mixture. For example, he put carbonic acid into a cylinder below another cylinder containing hydrogen, a gas twenty times lighter, and found, after some time, they had formed a perfectly homogeneous mixture in both vessels, the carbonic acid rising in opposition to the laws of gravity and the hydrogen descending."

From this it will be seen that the poisenous air from our lungs and other sources in an occupied room, cannot are the contractions.

our lungs and other sources in an occupied room, ca fall to the floor, but must be diffused through the roo cur lungs and other sources in an occupied room, cannot fall to the floor, but must be diffused through the room,—and further still, that this gaseous mixture, as it is rarefied by the heat of the body will rise and occupy the uppermost parts of the room. Does not every one feet that the air in the gallery of a church is more offensive and oppressive than that below! So far, therefore, from the air in the lowermost part of a room being the foulest, as is asserted by Dr. Alcott, it will be found in all ordinary cases to be the purest. Hence it follows that a ventilating aperture at or near the ceiling of a room is executial, in all ordinary tenements, as it is impossible without a strong motive power, to bring down the foul gases from above, to be drawn off by an opening near the floor.

I might illustrate this point much further, did space and time allow, but will only refer those interested in the subject to the work already quoted from, (pages 199-201.) where I have endeavored to give a clear view of the whele matter, intelligible I hope to those least conversant with it. Very respectfully, John H. Griscon, Nec. York, March 21, 1854.

SELF-IMPROVEMENT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: In a commercial city, where close application to business is essential, opportunity for intellectual improve-ment is necessarily limited, especially with young men. But there are few, who, by a moderate attention to econo-my, cannot command some time for the mind, which is not my, cannot command some time for the mind, which is not quite so unworthy of culivation as the lives of many men would seem to imply. Amusement is, perhaps, indispensable, but this is no reason why pleasure and business should be our only pursuits. If conscience reprove for the much time spent in pleasure, many are too apt to feel justified by the fact that recreation is required, forgetting, apparently, that there is a point beyond which it ceases to be a benefit. If, then there are moments which may be reclaimed from business and pleasure without encroaching upon the just demand of either, how shall these moments be appropriated to the greatest advantage? Unquestionably to the improvement of the mind. But many persuade themselves that the few and disconnected moments thus reclaimed, would be too inadequate for such an undertaking. This, however, is a fallacy. He that should judicioully appropriate these vacancies which intervene in the most crowded variety of diversion or employment, would find every day new irradiations of knowledge and discover how much more is to be hoped from frequency and perseverence than from viclent and long continued efforts.

It is gratifying to observe the interest being manifested by young men in Literary Clubs. Well canancted, they cannot but be eminently useful. They furnish instructive entertainment, lead to the formation of designable acquaint. so unworthy of cultivation as the lives of many men

ances, and give direction to thought and reading during

the leisure memerts of the week

Every young man who would satisfa storily per orm his
part in the great drama of life would do well to join one
of these literary associations.

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

To the Edward The N. F. Tr. June.

Sin: As the passage of the Kunzas-Nebraska bill of the traiter Douglas may sooner or later force upon the northem people a dissolution of the Union, we must look the question fairly in the face. Your New Haven correspondent, Mr. Foote, has expressed the views of a large portion of the northern p-ople who now begin to believe the prosof the northern p-ople who now begin to believe the presperity of the North, vast as it is, would be further advanced by bursting the chains which have bound it to
Slavery. Northern men are now discovering how absolate has been southern sway, depiving them of the
chances of holding any place under Government from
President to Policeman, except upon condition of seiling
their cordiences and working for the extension of the system of buying, seiling, scourging and murdering their fellow creatures. They are beginning now to discover how
their best interests have always been escribed in national
legislation, which has uniformly been for the supposed
benefit of slave drivers. Men of the North now perceive
that with Canada annexed they could form a free Republic, prosperous and powerful enough to stand against the
world. It behooves the people of the North to know the
views of their Canadian neighbors on this question. Heretofore the incaperable objection of Canadians to annexation has been the caistone of Slavery: will they join us
if we of the North cut loose from that curse!

Extensed Weden. ENTERING WEDGE.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MEETING OF THE PIANO FORTE MAKERS.

A meeting of the Pieno Forte Makers Union was held last evening at Hildebrand's Hall, No. 160 Hesterst There were about four hundred present. Mr E. L. Taynon presided and Thomson acted as Secretary. The Committee appointed to consult with the men employed by Mesars. Bacon & Raven, reported progress and asked to be discharged. The Committee appointed to reply to the article

charged. The Committee appendix to reply to the article in The Sun by Messrs. Bacon & Raven, reported that the duty arsigned to them had been attended to.

A letter published in The Times of yesterday, from the hands in the employ of Messrs. Bacon & Raven was read and the Committee appointed for that purpose made the following report in answer thereto:

"The Journey men Piano Forte Makers of this City feet thankful for the publication of a card published in The

The Journey ner Finns route Hancers of the Crystein thankful for the publication of a card published in The Times of this morning, signed by forty-five individuals streeting to the gentlemently character of Mr. Raven. Of this card and its signers we have this to say:

"That the spirit of Mr. Raven's treatment of the Committee of 1853 is substantiated true can be proved by the affidavits of the members of that Committee. In regard tiliday its of the members of that Committee. In regard to the present case, there seems to be a misunderstanding. The Committee whom we have spoken of as being dismissed with haughtiness, was sent to Mr. Raven from the case makers before the men left their work, and not the Committee, sent after we had struck. Of these forly six signers, there are but sixteen who can be properly called journeymen piano forte makers; the balance are varnish, the transport posters contently controlled and the committee of the co journeymen pinno forte makers; the balance are variable, or, trimmers, porters, carpenters, cartmen, and we cannot help saying, that in signing that card, they have given us an unnecessary argument in favor of our efforts to check the concomments of the "day work system" in our trade. The men who have willingly signed their names to that paper did so from the promptings of the same impulses that kept them by the side of their employer, while their more moneyed fellows were batting against a reduction of their means of living.

"Those who work by the day in the piano trade, do not feel the remarks of the undersigned as to their being made

"Those who work by the day in the piano trade, do not feel the remarks of the undersigned as to their being made slaves of, as insulting, for they feel its trath, and are nobly anding in sustaining the 'piece system' and we hope the day is yet distant when they will so far torget what is due to manhood as to glory is a system forced on them by their necessity, and in opposition to their feelings of independence and self-respect. May the plano trade long be spared such exhibitions of the degrading power of the day-system as that pursued by the signers of the card in question." The collections for the evening, from the journeymen of

Tctal.... Mr. HAGAR stated that at a meeting of the Jonow on a strike they discoved any knowledge of the ori-gin of a libellous handbill designed to injure Messrs. Ba-con & Raven.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Hagan, were

1 : ed. That the Piano-Forte Makers do hereby discountenance breatte, that he trans-torte Makers do hereby discountenance and repudiate the conduct of certain units on over-reasons ladi-viously who have pected a villatious placard in various parts of the City, with the intention of bringing Messra Bacon & Raven, as em-ployers needlevely into ridicule and diagram. Removed, That we are, and we thus over shall be, exposed to all violes and improper measures in the attlement of such disputes as may tree between mand our genul, year.

The meeting was then adjourned to Tuesday evening

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIA-TION-SCHOOL MISSIONS

A special meeting of this Association was heldlast evening in the Second Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. There were in the Second Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. There were about fifty members present. Religious service having been offered, the President, Assuma A. Saurm, explained been offered, the President, Assuma A. Saurm, explained the ability of the president with the president of the p the object of the meeting, viz. to provide for the Christian and moral education of the destitute children of Brooklyn, an effort which he showed to be in accordance with the Constitution and design of the Association, and a desire for which he had found in several individual members. The field, he represented, was large, unoccupied, and highly important. So far as he could arrive at statistics, he should say there were in Brooklyn from 15,000 to 20,000 youth from the age of 5 to 16 destitute of all religious and moral in-

Mr. ODELL read a report from the Committee on Stalation It enforced the utility of school missions, and mentiened that nine sixteenths of the youth of Brooklyn receive no Sabbath School education. The existing mission schools require many teachers, and there are many new schools needed, of which the report pointed out the desirable loca-

Mr. Trownriber read an essay recommending mission schools and showing their particular necessity at present, owing to the rapid growth of Brooklyn, and the utility of preventing any portion of the city tas is usual with growing cities) from being given up to vice and crime, and preserving for Brooklyn her character as a religious city. Mission schools are requisite for this end, because the churches are apathetic on the subject. The chief enemies to be encountered are Romanism and Intemperance; the difficulties are many, but the end worth the trouble of overcoming them. Organized effort is indispensable.

Mr. Williams, thought the remissiones of churches on this subject was owing, not to want of interest in it, but to a want of full appreciation of its importance. He strongly urged the Christian duty of School Missions.

Mr. Snow said he had much experience in School Missions, and found them capable of producing great good even among boys of the very worst habits.

Mr. Gerenlear spoke to the same effect.

The Rev. Mr. Newcome approved the object, and urged its importance and its practicability, if taken hold of by a specific organization, with faith and courage. The operation could be made self-subsisting by erecting a block with a school house in it, and renting the rest. He recommenced that the Association should appoint a General Superintendent to apply himself exclusively to the work.

Mr. Bell. commended the object, but would not have Mr. Trownribge read an essay recommending mission

Mr. Bell commended the object but would not have All Bell Commended the Commended the Church Schools overlooked nor the self-denying labor of their teachers. The children of the rich men who go there are as great scamps as can be, and their parents neglect their education more than poor parents do that of Munor gave statistics showing the necessity of

Mr. Mthok gave statistics showing the necessity of Mission Schools.

Mr. Parsons spoke in favor of the object.
Resolutions were adopted by the meeting pledging the Association to take up the work of Sabbath School Missions, and requesting the President to select eleven to form, along with himself, a committee to give direction to the efforts of the Association for that object.

Having performed religious services, the meeting adirected.

MEETING OF THE VEGETARIAN SOCIETY. The New York Vegetarian Society held a meeting at the lecture room of the Institute, No. 15 Laight-st., last evening: The President, Dr. TRALL, presided, and Mr. C.R. LEBARON acted as Secretary. The main feature of the evening was an address delivered by Dr. G. H. TAYLOR. It was a carefully written defense of the doctrines of the Society. He inquired, why were not Vegetarian principles more gener. ally adopted ! It is plain to all that man is the great object of creation, and that in time the earth would become peopled by human beings, to the exclusion of all other aninals. The animal lives because the vegetable has lived mais. The animal responsed the condition of his existence. In snimals, organization reaches the culminating point. The argument that the animal body has a higher element than vegetable, which is retained after death, and may be appropriated to the flesh eater, is untrue. Meat eaters are hornized at the thought of eating bran, but do n't think that they use as much innutritious matter as do those who abstain from the use of meat. It was an utter waste of materials to produce animals for the purposes of food. It debases man to spend his life in the production of the lower animals. Man was made to supplant animals entirely, and the tendency has always been that the lower animals should gradually be displaced by the higher.

The Rev. Mr. Far, at the close of his address, made a few remarks. He said, if the principles of this Society were correct, it was a wonder that he had lived so long after obeying the directly contrary advice of medical men. He had listened with pleasure to the address, and was determined to give the subject a thorough investigation. He was followed by other speakers, and the meeting adjourned at 95 o'clock, after the admission of five new members. before him, and prepared the condition of his existence

Torspar, March 21 - Mr Muids read an account of the

cubivation of the white Silesian best in England, which produced there y these of roots to the scre.

It was of a variety of oval shaped roots, very rich, and affording as immense amount of food for stock. Good best soil contains 20 per cent of sand. Clayey soils are not good. Horse and sheep manure ere not good, and the roots contain no sacches ine matter. Neither do old roots, and they part with their aweetness when kept over winter. The best mature comes from the cow stable, and roots should be gathered before fully grown.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England consists of

two them-and members, who pay \$5 annually.

Professor Maris presented the clab with two bottles of wine made by L. Rehfnes, and sent by Dr. Warder of Cincinnati, made by experiments in scientific manuring, that is by applying such ingredients to the soil as analysis had proved it required to make it productive in grapes by which the vield had been largely increased and the value of the wine increased 10 per cent, over that made from the same kind of grapes, growing in the same vineyard with common manures.

The specimen offered was made in imitation of the Rbine wines without any addition to the grape juice, which wines beer a superior character, and are very largely manufactured at Cincinnati. It is stated that Mr. Long worth alone will have 300,000 bottles for sale this year This wine is made from the Catawba grape, which is pro-This wine is made from the Catawba grape, which is pro-duced in perfection upon a vast number of acres around Cincinnati, and by special manuring, the quality of the wine is greatly improved. The two bottles were tasted by the members of the club without knowing which was which, but nearly all were decided in the opinion that that produced by special manuring was by far the best. Professor Mapes stated that the principal ingredient used to produce this effect is potash, and that the addi-tional expense does not exceed five dollars an acre, while the incresse of the crop is frequently worth more than a hundred dollars.

tional expense does not exceed five dollars an acre, while the increase of the crop is frequently worth more than a hundred dollars.

Upon the subject of early spring planting, or bring ing forward plants for market gardening, Profussor Mapes said by means of cold frames such plants as bear transplanting can be brought to perfection a month earlier than by het beds. This is particularly important in the cultivation of cauliflower, brought, lettuce, &c. Lima beans and tomatoes are grown by inserting the seed in little squares of sod, and started in beds or even in collars. There is a difference of \$3 or \$1 a bushel between early and late tomatoes. Tomato plants should be started in deep narrow pots and suffered to remain until large enough to be hardy before setting in the ground, which is done by lifting the ball of earth which is done by reversing the pet in the hand. Frof M. recommends close trimming in spring planting of fruit trees, and by all means that lacre boke should be dug, and in the bottom of that bore a hole two or three feet deep with a post hole augur.

It is a good plan to mix scarlet long radish seed with carrot seed; as they are stronger than the carrot and lowen the soil for the young carrots. The pulling of the radishes breahs the earth at a later period and gives the carrots a new start.

Rasuberry plants must be covered in winter, and should

w start. Raspherry plants must be covered in winter, and should

e raised early in the spring. On setting raspherry plants, are is no better instrument than a post hole augur. Fill

there is no better instrument than a post hole augur. Fill the hole with strong manure.

The best manure for strawberry is tan bark, or water from the tanyard. Tenner's acid improves the flavor of the strawberry better than any other fertilizer. Mulching strawberry beds is highly beneficial.

Mr. Myros stated that he had covered a strawberry bed with fine chips from the wood pile, to great advantage. He cultivates Lima beans upon short poles, and runs the vine upon strings from one stack to the other, by which he increase the product over any other method. Market gardeners which off Lima bean vines at five feet from the ground. This forms side shoots, and strengthens the main vine.

vine.

Upon the subject of applying guano to Indian corn, Sites Routssox said he had lately seen it recommended in an agricultural paper in this city, to put it on with a spoon around the young plants, and afterward, just before the time of earing, digging it in with the spoon, to mix with the soil. He said he should like to see the writer of that arti soil. He said he should like to see the writer of that article digging in a öressing of guano with a spoon, upon a
field of a thousand acres. He thought he would have the
back ache. He thought a much better pln was to farr w
the ground deep for the rows, and then sprinkle the guano,
at the rate of 300 or 400 lbs. per acre, in the bottom of the
furrow, and then turn back part of the earth, so as to have
four or five inches of mold between the guano and seed.
There is no land, unless absolutely as rich as garden mold,
where such a course would not pay a profit. The best
way, however, in all cases, for all crops, to apply guano, is
to sow it broad east, and plow or harrow it in.

In nawer to a question, Mr. Robinson stated that corn
in Hilmels did not average over forty bushels and wheat
ten bushels per acre for all that is planted. A gentleman
precent said he had raised sixty bushels per acre in Adams
County, without manure

creent said he had reised sixty business per act.

County, without meanire

Mr. Ronnson said he was aware that land in Hillinois
had produced come every year for a century, without manure, and yet the cultivators did not get rich. The truth
was that notwithstanding the application of manure to
prairie land generally did not pay for the trouble, nearly
all crops might be doubled by the application of the right
kind of fertilisers, and by plowing deep, and using the
subsoil plew. theoil plow. Prof. Marks said that the fact stated about a great

ST. DAVID'S SOCIETY.

The members of St. David's Society met on Monday night at St. David's Hall, No. 242 Walker at., Peter Rob erts in the chair. Mr. Morgan moved the appointment of a committee of three to nominate officers, which was carried. Messrs. Themas Lewis, John Evans and John Morgan were appointed such committee, and immediately re-tired to deliberate. The committee nominated the following officers, who were elected:

President. WILLIAM MILES.
Vice President. Dr. ALEXANDER JONES.
Vice President. Dr. ALEXANDER JONES.
TRESSURT DAVID ROBERTS.
Recording Recretary. H. O. Monday.
St. warespeeding Secretary. W. B. Jones.
St. warespeeding Secretary. W. B. Jones.
Committee on Henerolence-David Rorgan, James Jones, Thomas Price, William Rebetts, John Phillips.
Committee on Finance-Lewis T. Roberts, Thomas R. Jones, Villem Lewis.
Chaptains Rev. Benismin. France.

Lewis. aln-Rev. Benjamin Evans. dan-Dr. William S. Fowen.

The Finance Committee reported that there was in the treasury \$2,699 46, including burying ground money and library. The new officers were then installed in office. The meeting then adjourned.

CITY ITEMS. '

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

From Observations by Standard Thermanuscers, at No. 1 Chamberset.

1854.

1854.

March 21.

22.

35.

37.

Our or His Cage.-There was a great commotion in Broadway about 11 o clock Monday night, and good reason for it—a wild animal was out of his cage. Such a crowd, shouting, hallooing, shoving, pushing, pulling, talking, running, as we ran into on our way up the side walk on the west side, somewhere near the Broadway Theater, where our readers may recollect seeing a very large cotton sheet, upon which is painted an elephant, apparently about sixty feet high, torsing about sundry lions and other small ani-mals, such as a rhinoceres of about three tuns weight together with the bipeds, mixing the whole up into "one grand menagerie." Whether the whole are tied together with a knot of boa constrictors, we do not now recollect; but it a terrible picture, and sundry passengers have grown very nervous for fear one of those voracious "hanimals" should walk out of the picture and eat up all the apple women left alive after the great dust tornado in that str which fully equaled one of the same sort in the elephant's

It did appear that this fear was about to be realized the other night, for the cry was "The Rhicoceros is out of his "cage." There were hundreds of men, each one trying to get a look down the open cellarway to see what would be the result, whether the Elephant would eat the Rhinoceros, or whether he would pick him up with his trunk and throw him out of his underground gas lighted apartment among the crowd in the street. Nobody seemed to anticipate that the Rhinocerus, ugly as he is, was going to hook the Elephant to death, in a fair fight: yet every one who could not get near enough to see seemed to think there was a great fight going on down there, because there was a great the noise, and those who could see said that great beast was out of his cage, and there was a great fuss generally.
"What if he should come out into the street?" said some

"Let him come," said somebody else-and pretty soon he did come, right out among the crowd, and started off up Broadway as fast as a horse could walk, the great ugly beast: and then such a shouting and running away of the

people, it was decidedly the right will beast show an have ever seen. Harrab, sald everyboo's."

"And nebody hurt, did he kill nebody !" No, ma'am, not a soul"

"Oh dear, that was clever. Way he gen'te?" "Yes ma'am, entirely. He never kinked, while a hundred m-n with ropes pulled him out of the cellar into the savest

and on to a dray." Dear me, how gentle. And what became of him

"Cannot say ma'am, though a boy said, (but he was a very had boy, with a great hig black bushy head, with a ciger in his month, and not to be believed,) that they were oing to take him to a bologna sausage manufactory up in Degtawn "Oh taugh! Was he dead?"

"Oh yes, ma'am, dead as Crystal Palace stock; and sold

to Barnum, who declares that he can galvanise more life

into his dead carcase than he can into that. He has his think hide off before this time, and done up with forty pounds of arsenic, and somebody is picking his bon's, and a few months hence you may see him in the Museum just as good as new, and a great deal more durable. Viva la Ehlnoceros A bas Bologna sausages!" LOOKING FOR THE WASHWOMAN.-Did you ever look

for your washwoman? We are not addressing the sub-limated beings who are not supposed to know that such things as washwomen exist—the creatures that find their clean linen in their apartments, and give all the glory to the " wa tah "but the good people dwelling in the golden mean of society, not so high up as to be dizzy, and not so low as to be groveling.

If you did seek her, and were successful in the expedi

tion, did you not return rich with that jewel of content? We had occasion to look for our washwomen once. For menths she had presented herself at our door on Saturday evenings, no matter for the rain, or the snow, or the dark ness received her "sixpence apiece," and departed without a murmur. At last, Saturday came, but she did not come with it. The next week waned, but no washwomen, and so we set forth on an exploring expedition. We found the street, the number, but no washwoman, Nobedy ever heard of her. At length, as we were turn ing away, an urchin sans culotte, and sans everything else desirable, volunteered to show us the object of our search. Incentinently we followed him through a narrow covered way between two buildings, fragrant with the seventy and seven odors of Cologne, into a filthy, dismal yard, full of children and dogs. The air grew closer and more oppressive, and we were about turning back, when our guide, a brave little follow, not afraid of mother Earth in any shape, bade us come right on -" it was just here." So on we went, to the steps of a miserably dilapidated wooden building. Up we clambered: a great dog lay on one side of the passage way, and a brute of a man on the other. We whistled to the quadruped, steered clear of the biped, and kept on. Up a broken flight of stairs into a dark hall, then to the right into a darker alley, and through the broken panel of a door we saw our washwoman. The door hung lexily upon one hinge, as if weary of opening and closing upon so much misery, but our juvenile Paliourus pushed and tagged until we made entrance. One window admitted a little "daylight sick" into the small apartment. One bedstead heaped up with rags occupied a corner; one table stood in another, a broken and diminutive cookstove puffed and smoked in the center, but there was not a sign of a chair, or stool, or bench about the premises. Such is an inventory in brief of the personal property thereto pertaining. On the bed lay the husband, waiting for the MAINE LAW," and round the stove clustered five children, and at the table, ironing, s'ood the stay and staff of the

whole six—our washwoman.

And it was for such a home as this she had been tolling for such luxuries! We looked around upon the five children, at the bed upon the one father, and we had six eloquent answers to our question. Woman-like, Ruth like, she would toil for them while life endured, for they "were all the world to her.

And out of that place-that den of smoke, poverty and dirt-came snowy linen. Out of that darkness came faultless laces and spotless cambric. What magic there must be in the washwoman's fingers! "Without spot or wrinkle or any such thing," hence come the garments that decorate manliness and beauty, affluence and youth. The washwoman vies with Nature and almost equals her-Nature that brings out of the cold, dark loam, forms of life and loveliness, without a stain or a touch of the earth they spring from

But one day, if she toil on, hope on the washwoman's own robes "shall be washed and made white," meet for a mansion where all is light and beauty, and there is no sor-

BENEFITS To NIGHT .- Miss Raymond has a benefit at Burton's, playing "Cicely Homespun" in The Heir at Law, and "Miss Hardcastle" in She Stoops to Conquer. Mrs. T. S. Hamblin has a benefit at the Bowery, playing Bianca" in Fazio, and "Pauline" in The Lady of Lyons.

A complimentary Concert will be given to Madame E. Wallace Bouchelle, by the congregation of Calvery Church, to night at Niblo's Saloon. Vocal performers, Madame E Wallace Bouchelle, Mr. T. Stoepel and Philip Meyer; violin, Mr. Joseph Burke; violin and violoncello, Messra Nott and Elchern. Mr. Wallace, the celebrated composer, will conduct the Concert and likewise perform. The programme is carefully selected. We commend the beneficiary and the entertainment to the attention of the musical public.

A concert and lecture for the benefit of the Veteran Corps of 1812 will take place to night at the Tabernacle. Mr. L. W. Ryckman will deliver the lecture, and the New-York Harmonic Society and Dodworth's Band will give the

The annual exhibition of the Academy of Design will open to day. In consequence of the sale of the present buildings, and the necessity of a speedy removal, the exhibitian will continue open but a short time, closing on the 25th of April.

A meeting of artists and others willing to promote the establishment of a free gallery of art in this City, was held at the lecture room of the Stuyvesant Institute on Monday evening. Mr. Schaus read a plan by Mr. Powell, proposing the organization of a joint stock Company with 200,000 shares at one dollar each to publish engravings; every sharcholder after receiving a full return of the capital in-vested to leave the dividends to support a free gallery for the people, to be called the American Art Gallery, and a li-brary and museum for artists. The plan was approved, and the following Committees to assist in its execution were appointed : Of artists, Measts A. B. Durand, W. S. Powell, S. Mount, J. B. Stearns, J. W. C. Boutelle, and William Hart. Of emateurs, James Brown, T. Jefferson Bryan, Henry Cary, James Phalon, Thos. Foster, the Rev. S. D. Burchard, with power to add to their number.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.-At the monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society on Monday the 20th inst, William Forrest, Esq. in the chair, many letters from foreign lands were read, and appropriations of money and publications were made. The intelligence from France indicates that religious liberty is subject to new invasions-many chapels being closed under cover of a decree originally aimed at political gatherings. But a valuable list of tracts, having the approval of government, may have unrestricted circulation vigorous operations are in progress for their circulation.
Of the "Almanac of Good Counsels" the Paris Tract Society have circulated 175,000 copies for 1854. An addiditional grant of \$300 was made to the Paris Society, \$500 having been previously remitted. Further appropriations were made of \$100 each to the Tract Societies in Toulouse. Hamburg, Berlin and Nuremburg-completing the amount of \$20,000 for foreign and pagen lands. Publications to the amount of \$73 were granted for the

Sabbath School in Calcutta, connected with the church to which Buchanan and Henry Martyn once ministered. Fifty copies monthly of the "Child's Paper" are ordered for the same school to be sent by mail. Books of the value of \$150 were ordered from Smyrna by a missionary formerly employed as a colporteur in this country.

The receipts for the month were \$39,230. Gratuitous circulation since April 1, 48,022,635 pages. Issues from the depository for the month, \$23,595. The financial year of the Society closes April 1, and all

donations and remittances intended for this year should be

We learn that the Rev. Lewis Raymond closed his labors with the Norfolk st. Church last evening and commences this evening to assist the West 23d st. Baptist Church, where he will preach every evening in their lecture room on 29th-st, two doors west of the 9th-av. We have been requested to state that Mr. Dyckman, the

Leven - Leunebed receptly at East Haddam, Good-speed Landlog, Conn., from the yard of Messes, Goodspeed, a beautiful schooner of 900 tune, called the Elieba T. Smith, to be commanded by Captain Ralph E. Clark

ARREST OF COUNTERPRITERS-Yesterday afternoon, & German named Leopold Meyer, living at No. 52 Frank-fort st. while exhibiting for sale a lot of porte monnaice at Lovejoy's Hotel, was accessed by three men one of whom offered to purchase some of the articles for a sun which he a smed, a bergain was finally struck and the Garman received for his porte monunaies two counterfeit \$10 bills on the Cranston Bank, of Cranston, B. I. After obtaining the art, cles the three men suddenly left and the pediar soon after discovered the character of the money which had been passed upon him. He started in pursuit of the men and finally hand two of them in the bar room of Tammany Hall. Officers Jourdan and Pollard of the Sixth Ward Police, were called in and arrested one of them, who gave his name as Gew Davis. The other fied out of the back door, but was pursued and arrested by the officers who, upon looking into the sink, discovered a roll of money. which they obtained. It proved to be \$130 in counterfeit bills on the Cranston Bank and a \$5 bill on the Hollister Bank of Buffelo. This prisoner gave his name as Dr. Whitney, his true name, however, is supposed to be John Marston. The two men were taken before Justice Bogart. and committed to await examination. The one who gave the worthless money to the pedlar has not been arrested. It is said that large quantities of these worthless bills have been struck off in Canada and are now being put into circulation in the northern and eastern States and the authorities have learned that bills on one of the Albany Banks are about being counterfeited. It is supposed that many of the Cranston Bank, counterfeits have recently been circulated in this City and persons who have taken them are requested to call at the Lower Police Court.

them are requested to call at the Lower Police Court.

ALDERMAN MOFT vs. FACTS.

To the Editor of Tw. N. Y. Tribuse.
Sir.: I perceive Alderman Mott, in his effort last evening, cited three pretended facts as an argument against the new Charter, to wit: 1st. That the Councilmen gave a dinner to Capt Crighton. 2d. That they gave a dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel: and 3d That they celebrated. Washington's birth day in a snow storm, for which they expended \$2,300." Unless the Alderman is more accurate in his other premises, his conclusions are fullacious.

As to Capt. Crighton, the only action on the part of the Councilwas to concur with the prior action of the Board of Alderman, where the matter originated.

As to the dinner at Metropolitan Hotel Alderman Mott well knew, as one of the invited guests, that it was a private matter, got up and the entire expense paid by the Councilmen from their private funds.

As to Washington's birth day cell bration that was upon cencurrent action with the Board of Alderman, and Alderman Mott well knew, or ough to have known, that not half \$2,200 was expended.

The veracious Alderman must have the credit of one original idea, viz: That the membery of Washington is not to be cherished by a celebration in a snow storm. A second Daniel certainly has appeared.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

THE CORPORATION PRINTING.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Can you inform us how it is that cur Reform Common Council, though obliged by the new Charter to have mon Council, though obliged by the new Charler to have every expenditure exceeding \$2.50 in amount executed by contract given to the lowest bidder, have taken no steps to carry this out in regard to the Public Printing, which, as new done by the employes of their predecessors in effice, costs the City from \$75,000 to \$100,000 per annum. The difficulties they experienced in finding constitutional authority to spend a few thousands in cleaning the streets sufficiently to preserve us from a pestilence, seems har ly consistent with their indifference when the amount reaches \$100,000.

consistent with their mainterence when the amona rescuese \$4100,000.

AID FOR THE VETERANS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Prome.

SIR: Will you call the attention of your many readers to the fact that the toil-worn Veterans of 1812-14 intend to give a Public Concert on Wednesday evening. 2d ints, for the beneft of those of their number who are in indigent elementaries in the samiliaring fact that men are now suffering for lack of the needs at its a familiaring fact that men are now suffering for lack of the needs are invalidated our identics. Congress is so much aborded with the Nebraska matter that it is feared by some that the Veterans will stave before they give lieft from that quarter, and were it not for the kindoness of the press in occasionally beinging the subject of their create increase the public, this worthy close of men might simust despair. A few months are a captain of the War of 1912 was seried from the alms house. Veterans are now there! Wene shall this butting diagrace of neglect be wiped out, and the long-looked-for reflections. Let Broadway Tabermach be jaumed, not only to gratify the ear with a race musical treat, but for sweet charity's sake—for the sake of suffering, but worthy, humanity.

A Carra Masser A & C. A. Armoux, merchant tailors

A CARD.—Messrs, A. & G. A. Arnoux, merchant tailors of No. 33 Broadway, regret that certain publicity given by the gazettes to allegations from the Tailors' Protective Union, that they have paid their employes less than the table of rates and assal with all stress in their business, compels then to dony these allegations are publicly. The differences between themselves and their journeymen, acide to proceed from a perturbury demand made by the Union for the barge (on account of certain private quarrels of their cours) of a journeyman who had never given the Mesers. A the slightest occasion for fault with his conduct or work; a demand at fast refused but attice accorded to under a composition, whose only victory is depicting a worthy man of this daily sustainance.

depriving a worthy man of his duily sustanance.

FATAL FALL FORM A TREE.—Coronor O'Donnell year torday held an inquest at No 118 Mott-st, upon the body of John Brady, a lad 19 years of age, who died from the effects of a fall, received on Sunday, from a tree which he had clumbed for the purpose of disconnecting a lite which had become entangled in the branches. The Joyr rendered a verificit of accidental death. The tree is situated at the corner of Brooms and Elizabeth-siz. ATTEMPT TO PASS COUNTERFEIT MONEY .- A man

named Goo. Carr was yesterday arroand, charged with attempting to pass a \$10 counterfeit bank bill. He was committed for exami-

Annest or a Fugitive.—On the arrival yesterday of the Charlesten etesmer, Jacob Gettleman, a passenger on her, was arrested by Sergeant Smith, of the Lower Police Court, on a charge of forging a note of hand for 6600 on Mr. Godfred Kener, of Le Grange, Troup County, the It is alleged that the account held a note of \$600 against Mr. Kener, from which he forged a similar ene, and sold both for a draft on the Bank of the Republic in this City. He came on here to get the draft cashed, but a telegraphic dispatch having arrived before him, he was thwated in his design, and taken before Justice Osbarne, who detained him for examination that the cashed the cashed that he cannot be seen that the cashed t tion. He denies the truth of the charge, and says that he can write the English language.

write the English language.

Annest of a House Thier — Henry Pike, a German, was arreated early yesterday morning by po icomen Ravens and Webs er of the Chief's Office, charged with scening five silk and merice freezes from the house to 80 Juneset, which he had extered through the scuttle. At the time of his arrest the property was found in his possession. While being taken to the police station be gave the officers the silp and fied, but was overtaken and recaptured. Several part tickets, representing five new frock coats, a silver watch, &c., were found in his peckets, and the property recovered from the parenbrokers. It is emprosed to have been studies, and can be seen at the Chief's Office. The prisoner was locked up for trial.

ARREST OF A THIRF AND A RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS - An English sailor, named John Haywood, was yesterday arrested charged with stealing sixty seven pounds of Hydriodate of Potsch, valued at \$872, the property of Mr. John F. Duste, doing business at Ne 64 Beaver at. About lifteen pounds of the article was found in possession of the accused, who confessed to stealing it. Five pounds of the stolen property was sold to John Bishop, a druggist at No. 14 Broadway, who paid the thief \$5 for it, that quantity being us orth \$50. It is alleged that when he bought it he know that it was stolen property, and he was accordingly arrested, and with Haywood taken before Justice Bogart, and both were committed to prison for trial.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—Capt. Hartt of the Seventeenth Ward Folke yesterday arrested a man named Michael Calligan, charged with stealing jewelry and clothing to the value of \$30 from the house of Mrs. Sattor. No. 102 East Fourteenth-st. It is alleged that he was left alone in the house, when he broke open trucks and carried off the above property, some of which was found on his person at the time of his arrest. He was committed by Justice Weish for trial.

(Advertisement.)

REMARKABLE ARREST.—We hear that warrants are REMARKABLE ARREST.—We hear that warrants are likely to be leaved for the arrest of a most expect counterfeiter, no less a man than the great counterfeiter of nature. Samuel Root, the degeneractypist, No. 362 Broadway. His offence is, making the most correct and beautiful pictures in the world. Call and see his inimisable counterfeits, the very pictures of reality. For this offence he got the World's Fair Medal of this year. No other days trood ypictures at No. 363 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Knapp's Daguerrectypes, No. 559 Broadway, near

Prince-s. formerly for years at No. 163 Bowery. Mr. K. will attend
personally at the above place. Likenesses and family groups in
every style of the art. Price, including fine case, from 50 cents to
§16.

The best Daguerrectypes in the world are taken at Lawrence's. No. 501 Broadway, corner of White-at So say the Juries at the sweat World's Fales in London and New-York, each awarding him the first premium, the prise medal.

Silks! Silks! Silks!—The attention of the Ladies is particularly called to the new stock of Silks of Heann, Clary & Co., No. 361 Grandes. They will open on Monday, March 28th, 73) pieces new Silks, of the latest and most approved styles which they offer at the following extreme low prices: Beautiful high laster full boiled Stripes. Plaids and Plain Chamelson at 4/6, 5/5, and 5/6 49 yatd. Rich Broendes, 4/6, 5/6, 6/1, 6/1, 7/ and 8/1 same as cost from Sic to \$1.25 to import. Extra heavy Broendes, 9/, 10/, 11/ and 12/, at a less of over 50 per ct. to the importer. Judging from our own experience, we do ascert that we can offer the greatest bargains in Silks that can be found in this City. Also, an involve of Plais and Silks that can be found in this City. Also, an involve of Plais and Find'd Creap Shawis, being the balance of the stock of an importer dec ining business, which we can afford to sell much less than present prices. N.B.—The attention of wholesale buyers for each is also solicited.

THREE DOLLARS AND FIVE DOLLARS. active DOLLARS AND Five DOLLARS.—The subscriber will receive new pupils duly, this week, to his Chang Writing Classes. Ladies Chan at 11 A.M., daily; Gentlemen, day and evening. For full particulars of Writing, Book-keeping, &c., see Circulars. Oliver B. Goldsmith, No. 562 Broadway.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."—This great drams will be

performed at the National Theater this afternoon, at 2 volocit, and to night at 7, and we would advise all of our country visitors to go and see it. We understand Manager Purfsy, in order to gradify his numerous partons, has had a magnificent penoruma of the Minissippi painted by Mr. Rogers, which covers over 10 000 feet of canven, and he country manager upward of \$2,000, which will be introduced on Monday ovening next. HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS!—They boast that

half A SHLLION OF DOLLARS:—They be half a million of dollars has been collected been and sent-two years to the various Foreign Hissions to convert the in that time six benighted Hindoon sounds have christian. Half the meansy words have christian whole Five Points. One-twentieth has drug us to the Ledis whole Five Points. One-twentieth has drug us to the Ledis and all its good works. As for the Marriage these many crowd this attention or evening in Barranger Research with time and philanthropy has done, depicted in the mereal play, fally produced at that establishment. Register of this City and County, is not W. H. Dikeman, who has for many years been connected with the Control